THE LEVENSHULME
URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Medical Officer's Report
FOR 1905.

Manchester:
JAMES COLLINS & KINGSTON LIMITED, 4, SOUTHGATE.

1906.

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Levenshulme Urban District Council.

◆

The Chairman and Members of the Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Twenty-first Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of your district during the past year, 1905.

The report is of a favourable character, as I am able to record a low death-rate, a low rate of infantile mortality, a moderate amount of infectious disease, and a continuous and steady advance in the sanitary condition of the district.

The number of new houses and of the population has increased, though not to quite so large an extent; at the end of the year 3888 houses were occupied and 390 were unoccupied. The number of new houses certified as fit for habitation during the year was 328.

The population at the middle of the year was estimated at 16,500, an increase of 1000 over last year, and on this figure all the rates are based. In 1891 the census figures were: Inhabited houses, 2675; population, 11,485; average number of persons per house, 4·29.

The number of inhabited houses in each ward at the end of the year was: North-West, 509; South-West, 824; North-East, 1765; and South-East, 790. South-West and North-East Wards account for almost the whole of the increase in the total.

The area of the district is 605 acres, and the number of persons per acre 27·2.

The whole of the district is situated on a thick bed of the boulder clay overlying the lower Permian sandstone. On the surface is a layer of alluvium, varying from four to twelve inches in thickness. The nature of the clay does not allow the percolation of the rainfall, but the natural slopes of the ground drain it into the streams to a very great extent.

During the year 415 births were registered—males 210, females 205,—which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 25·15 per thousand of the population. This is the lowest rate for the last seven years, and is below the average rate of the past ten years, 27·96. The excess of births over deaths, or the natural increase, was 257. Of the births four were illegitimate.

In the district 146 deaths occurred, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 8·84 per thousand of the population, the lowest death-rate yet recorded. During the last four years this rate has not exceeded 11 per thousand. Last year it was 10·96, and the average for the past ten years is 11·49.

It is proper to add to these the deaths of twelve residents which occurred outside the district, chiefly in Manchester hospitals, thus making the total number of deaths belonging to the district 158, and the corrected or actual rate 9·57 per thousand. Of these deaths 90 were males and 68 females. There were no deaths of illegitimate children recorded.

In the following table are given the chief vital statistics for England and Wales, some adjacent districts, and ours:—

TABLE I.

Comparative Vital Statistics.

AREA.	Population estimated to middle of 1905.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality.
England and Wales	...	27·2	15·2	1·52	128
Rural England and Wales ...	...	26·3	14·9	1·09	113
76 Great Towns	...	28 2	15·7	1·88	140
141 Smaller Towns...............	...	26·9	14·1	1·50	132
Stockport...........................	98,320	27·13	18·22	2·16	167
Withington.........................	38,000	20·8	10 05	0·65	85
Gorton	31,000	33·7	18·5	3·0	170
Heaton Norris.....................	10,829	13·9	9·7	0·36	86
Levenshulme	**16.500**	**25·15**	**9·57**	**0 72**	**98**

To show more completely the vital statistics of the district, the next table gives all the figures and rates which are available:—

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Whole District from 1877 to 1905.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				D'ths of non-residents	Deaths of residents belonging to the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
				Under one year of age.		At all ages.					
		Number.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1000 B'ths	No.	Rate.			No.	Rate.
1877	3,220	124	38·50	12	97	56	17·39	...	...	...	...
1878	3,300	119	36·06	14	117	66	20·00	...	...	...	...
1879	3,380	122	36·09	12	98	61	18·04	..	...	...	..
1880	3,470	105	30·26	7	67	52	15·01	...	...	...	..
1881	3,550	134	37·74	14	104	48	13·52	...	...	...	...
1882	3,650	129	35·34	22	171	61	16·71	...	...	...	...
1883	3,850	123	31·94	9	73	54	14·02	...	...	...	...
1884	4,100	156	38·05	17	108	64	15·60	...	...	...	...
1885	4,460	152	34·08	19	125	86	19·28	...	...	...	...
1886	4,600	149	32·39	22	147	76	16·52	...	...	...	...
1887	4,750	150	31·57	17	112	77	16·21	..	...	...	...
1888	5,000	156	31·20	15	96	67	13·40	...	...	...	...
1889	5,200	158	30·38	21	132	88	16·92	...	...	...	...
1890	5,400	154	28·52	24	155	88	16·30	...	...	...	...
1891	5,550	156	28·10	17	109	84	15·11	...	...	...	...
1892	5,800	155	26·72	15	96	89	15·34	...	...	...	...
1893	6,500	173	26·61	39	226	105	16·15	...	...	...	...
1894	7,000	196	28·00	17	86	80	11·43	...	...	...	...
1895	7,800	175	22·43	23	131	104	13·33	...	...	...	...
1896	8,500	244	28·70	20	82	96	11·29	...	...	...	...
1897	9,200	223	24·24	42	188	123	13·37	...	...	...	...
1898	9,700	236	24·33	20	84	108	11·12	...	5	113	11·65
1899	10,300	270	26·21	50	185	136	13·20	...	8	144	13·98
1900	10,900	307	28·16	45	146	114	10·45	...	5	119	10·91
1901	11,700	374	31·96	48	128	147	12·56	...	5	152	13·00
1902	12,500	382	30·56	35	91	128	10·24	..	12	140	11·20
1903	13,500	405	30·00	40	98	143	10·59	...	14	157	11·63
1904	15,500	448	28·90	47	105	170	10·96	...	12	182	11·74
Avg. for Years 1895 } 1904	10,960	306	27·96	37	121	126	11·49	...	9	144	13·11
1905	16,500	415	25·15	41	98	146	8·84	...	12	158	9·57

This shows the increase of the population, at first slight and gradual, later with rapidly-growing numbers; it also shows the progressive and steady fall, with slight variations, in both the birth-rates and the death-rates to the present year, when they are each almost at their minimum, and the slight change in the infantile mortality on the whole.

The average death-rates, calculated for periods of five years, are as follows: 17·54, 15·77, 15·81. 14·27, 12·28, 11·33.

It is probable that this great and rapid reduction in the death-rate is partially due to the rapid growth of the district bringing in a large number of comparatively young adults, thus creating an abnormal constitution of the population, and as the growth of the district abates the rate will rise inevitably to a slight extent with the consequent changes in the age distribution; but, owing to the general improvement in the district, there is good reason to believe that it will remain fairly low.

The reduction in the birth-rate, in my opinion, is not a cause for alarm, indicating as it does more forethought on the part of parents, and also more probability of the rearing of better-developed and healthier offspring. A slight reduction in the infantile mortality would amply compensate for the falling off in the birth-rate, and it is on this point that attention should chiefly be fixed in the future.

The figures for the different Wards for the past year are shown in the next table:—

TABLE III.

	North-West.	South-West.	North-East.	South-East.
Population, Estimated	2,150	3,450	7,450	3,450
Total Number of Deaths ...	23	31	75	29
Death-rate	10·69	8·98	10·06	8·37
Total Number of Births ...	40	69	209	97
Birth-rate...	18·60	20·00	28·05	28·11
Deaths under 1 year	6	7	20	8
Infantile Mortality	150	101	95	82
Zymotic Death-rate	0·46	0·58	1·07	0·28

South-West and South-East Wards have lower death rates; in North-West and South-West the birth rates are low, but higher than the average in North-East and South-East Wards; and the infantile mortality is high in North-West, low in South-East Ward.

In the next table the deaths are arranged in groups according to the ages at which they occurred, together with the figures for the six previous years.

TABLE IV.

Table of the Ages at which the Deaths occurred, from 1899 to 1905.

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Under 1 year...	50	45	49	35	40	47	41
Between 1 and 5 years ...	21	8	15	17	11	35	22
,, 5 ,, 15 ,, ...	3	2	5	7	5	5	6
,, 15 ,, 25 ,, ...	2	5	1	4	8	9	9
,, 25 ,, 65 ,, ...	44	39	45	49	50	64	52
Over 65 years	16	19	34	28	44	22	28
Totals	136	114	152	140	157	182	158

Of those over 65 years, 10 were between 65 and 70 years; 13 between 70 and 80; and 5 over 80 years. They constituted 17 per cent of the total deaths.

The number of deaths under one year was 41, and on comparing this with the 415 births we obtain a rate of mortality during the first year of life of 98 per thousand. This is slightly below the rate of last year, and is well below the average for the past ten years of 121, which is almost the same as the average for the past thirty years, 123, and also of those of the country generally, as shown in Tables I. and II. During the last four years this rate has been low, and this has been due chiefly to the small number of deaths from measles and diarrhœa, which are almost the chief factors which cause a high infantile mortality. Of the total number of deaths they formed 26 per cent, almost the same as the last three years.

The causes of these 41 deaths are classified and analysed in the next table, and compared with the corresponding figures for the six previous years.

TABLE V. – **Cause of Death under One Year of Age, from 1899 to 1905.**

CLASS.	NAME.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Pulmonary Diseases...	Bronchitis and Pneumonia........ ...	8	4	4	4	9	6	7
Infectious Diseases...	Scarlet Fever....................	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	4	...	...	1	1	1	...
	Whooping Cough..............	...	...	1	2	3	4	3
	Diarrhœa	10	3	9	2	1	3	3
	Tuberculosis	9	7	4	3	1	2	3
Diet Diseases...	Gastro-enteric Catarrh.........	...	8	3	3	6	8	4
	Convulsions	4	4	6	6	5	4	6
	Marasmus	5	3	4	3	1	3	4
Congenital Diseases...	Premature Birth	4	11	9	6	1	12	6
	Congenital Defects	...	...	3	3	4	3	1
	Debility	...	...	3	3	4	...	...
	Other causes	6	4	3	1	4	1	4
	Totals..............	50	45	49	35	40	47	41

The number due to diseases and disorders of nutrition is the largest, 14; the total from infectious diseases is 9, three from each disease (whooping cough, diarrhœa, and tuberculosis), none from measles: congenital diseases and pulmonary diseases each caused 7.

These numbers may be considered fairly low on the average, but there is still room for improvement in certain respects. The most important point is the feeding of the infant from the breast, and, when other means must be taken, the use of cows' milk, diluted and prepared, instead of artificial foods or substitutes.

The proper clothing and covering of the whole of the body and limbs in cold weather would prevent some of the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia. Avoidance of contagion and thorough cleanliness of the food and general surroundings would reduce the deaths from infectious diseases and diarrhœa. It is by attention to such details, aided by instruction of the elder scholars in elementary hygiene, that a reduction in the infantile mortality may be gained.

To show more graphically the incidence of these diseases at different periods during the first year the following table has been drawn up by the Local Government Board. From this it is seen that 13 deaths occurred under one month and 23 under three months.

TABLE VI.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1905. Deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age.

	Cause of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 months	2-3 months	3-4 months	4-5 months	5-6 months	6-7 months	7-8 months	8-9 months	9-10 months	10-11 months	11-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	7	4	...	2	13	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	..	41
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria (Croup) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	3
Diarrhœal Diseases	Diarrhœa (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Enteritis (not Tuberc'l's) ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Wasting Diseases	Premature Birth	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Congenital Defects ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Tuberculous Peritonitis (Tabes Mesenterica) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	2
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	2
Convulsions		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	.	4
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	..	6
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation (overlaying)		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		7	4	..	2	13	4	6	2	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	...	41

Of children under five years of age, inclusive of those mentioned in the last table, the deaths numbered 63, which is equal to a rate of 3·8 per thousand of the population, and to 40 per cent of the total deaths. This rate is lower than last year, 5·1, and almost the lowest of the last seven years.

In the following table are shown the causes of death of these children for the past seven years :—

TABLE VII.

Causes of Death in Children under Five Years of Age, from 1899 to 1905.

NAME.	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	14	4	6	7	11	12	14
Scarlet Fever	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Measles	11	1	3	2	1	5	...
Whooping Cough..............	...	2	1	6	4	9	6
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Diarrhœa	10	3	9	2	1	7	3
Tuberculosis	11	9	7	5	5	3	3
Gastro-enteric Catarrh	...	8	3	5	6	9	5
All other causes	25	24	35	24	22	35	30
Totals......	71	53	64	52	51	82	63
Death-rate per thousand ...	6·4	4·2	5·3	4·1	3·7	5·1	3·8

The deaths between one and five years number 22, which is less than last year but higher than the previous five years. The deaths from all causes are less, except from bronchitis and pneumonia, the numbers from which have risen steadily for the last six years in a more rapid proportion than the total number of deaths at this age.

The observations made on the deaths of children under one year apply to these also, and more particularly those with reference to proper clothing in cold weather and the avoidance of infectious disease, as with each year of life added the dangers of fatal results become less.

For the purpose of comparison with previous years, the causes of death at all ages are given in a concise form in the following table :—

TABLE VIII.

Total Deaths throughout the District of Persons at all ages, from 1898 to 1905.

DISEASES.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	12	...	3	2	2	5	...
Scarlet Fever	...	1	2	2	3	1	1	...
Diphtheria..................	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	3
Whooping Cough.........	...	...	2	1	6	4	9	6
Enteric Fever and Continued Fever	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas..................	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	5	10	4	9	2	2	7	3
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Phthisis & Tuberculosis	17	15	20	15	17	14	27	20
Bronchitis,Pneumonia&c	19	34	14	21	16	33	30	38
Heart Disease	14	9	6	10	10	13	11	13
Cancer	3	4	7	7	8	8	12	4
Alcoholism & Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	1
Injuries	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	1
Diseases not classified...	50	58	64	83	78	79	73	65
Totals.........	113	144	118	152	140	157	182	158

All the deaths were certified. In 9 cases inquests were held; of these 4 were due to accidents, 2 were suicides, and 3 were due to natural causes.

The deaths from respiratory diseases—bronchitis and pneumonia were 38, a higher number than in any previous year, giving a pulmonary death-rate of 2·30.

From phthisis and tuberculosis there were 14 and 6 respectively, making a total of 20, and the phthisis death-rate is ·85, which is below the average for the past ten years of 1·02.

The number of deaths from cancer, 4, is below the numbers for the last five years, and that from heart disease, 13, is slightly higher.

In the next table these deaths are classified according to the cause of death, the age, and the ward to which they belong, in the form prescribed by the Local Government Board, all of whose tables are incorporated in the report.

TABLE IX.—Causes of and Ages at Death during 1905.

Deaths in or belonging to Whole District, at Subjoined Ages.								Deaths in or belonging to localities (Wards) at all Ages.			
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	NW	SW	NE	SE
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Enteritis	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Other Septic Diseases	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	...	...	5	8	1	...	3	8	3
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	2	1
Bronchitis	17	6	2	...	...	3	6	2	1	12	2
Pneumonia	16	1	5	...	1	7	2	1	2	10	3
Pleurisy	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	13	...	...	1	...	9	3	3	5	2	3
Accidents	4	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1
All other causes	48	15	6	4	...	11	12	9	10	20	9
All causes	158	41	22	6	9	52	28	23	31	75	29

The chief points of interest in this table have already been alluded to in considering the previous ones.

The total deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, enteric fever, and epidemic diarrhœa, were 24, and the zymotic death-rate ·72 per thousand, which is below the average, 1·5, for the past ten years.

In the next table are shown the number of deaths, and the rates for this and the previous ten years, from zymotic diseases, pulmonary diseases, and phthisis.

TABLE X.

Comparison of the Mortality from Zymotic Diseases from 1895 to 1905.

Total Deaths from	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Zymotic Diseases	29	6	19	8	21	11	17	16	10	21	12
Zymotic Death-rate	3·7	·7	2·0	·8	2·3	1·0	1·1	1·2	·74	1·5	·72
Pulmonary Diseases ...	19	20	23	18	32	14	21	16	33	30	38
Pulmonary Death-rate	2·4	2·3	2·2	1·8	2·9	1·25	2·05	1·2	2·44	1·93	2·30
Phthisis	13	18	11	14	4	10	6	12	6	18	11
Phthisis Death-rate	1·6	2·1	1·2	1·4	·36	·87	·91	·96	·11	1·14	·85

During the year 76 cases of the chief infectious diseases were notified, all by medical men, and in the next table these are compared with the figures of previous years.

TABLE XI.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1896 to 1905.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...		4	5	...
Scarlet Fever	28	23	18	27	67	101	19	26	31	51
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	4	5	2	7	10	11	4	10	18
Enteric and Continued Fever	8	1	4	6	1	5	1	8	3	...
Puerperal Fever	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1
Erysipelas	1	3	5	13	6	10	4	7	3	6
Totals	10	37	32	49	81	126	36	51	55	76

The total number is higher than those of the last three years, there being a decided increase both in scarlet fever and diphtheria, but we have also to note the total absence of cases of smallpox and enteric fever; 65 houses were affected by the 76 cases.

The age of occurrence, the distribution of cases, and the number of cases removed from each ward are shown in the next table.

TABLE XII.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.							Total Cases notified in each Ward.				Number of Cases removed to Hospital in each Ward.			
	At all Ages	Under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-65	Over 65 years	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.E.
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	18	...	5	9	2	2	...	1	1	11	2	...	...	11	1
Erysipelas	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	51	2	14	28	6	1	...	9	8	22	12	1	2	9	7
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	76	2	20	37	8	9	...	12	10	39	15	1	2	20	8

Altogether 31 cases from 28 houses were removed to Baguley Sanatorium.

At the end of the year an agreement was made with the Manchester Corporation, whereby they arranged to take all cases of smallpox occurring in our district at a certain rate, and it was also agreed to remove our cases of enteric fever to Monsall Hospital instead of Baguley. These new arrangements will, I believe, be mutually beneficial. The existing arrangement with the Hyde Corporation, in regard to cases of smallpox, has in consequence been determined.

The number removed and the proportion to cases is less than last year, though still higher than in previous years, and in the next table the figures are given for the last seven years. This includes the four diseases for which hospital isolation is provided, viz., smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and enteric fever

TABLE XIII.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Percentage Removed.
1899	35	13	37
1900	75	16	21
1901	116	28	24
1902	31	8	26
1903	42	18	43
1904	52	33	63
1905	69	31	45

The chief factors which account for the smaller proportion of cases removed have been the large number of cases, especially of scarlet fever, in which isolation could be satisfactorily carried out at home, and the mild nature of the attacks. In view of these facts it was felt that the expenditure on hospital isolation might be safely curtailed, and it has therefore been limited to cases in which isolation at home could not be carried out efficiently, or in which there were exceptional circumstances, into which I made personal inquiry.

All the cases have been removed in the brougham ambulance, under the care of the Inspector or his assistant.

Owing to disagreement arising with reference to the provision of cabs, the Council purchased a cab for the purpose of bringing patients home, and the arrangement has been more satisfactory.

While in hospital the cases were satisfactorily treated by Dr. T. Basil Rhodes and the staff, and no complaints have been received.

Reports of the condition of the patients have been received each morning and posted up at the Council offices, as visiting is restricted except to cases in a serious condition.

No return cases were noted after hospital isolation, and this is due to the extreme care taken to prevent any case coming out with any possibility of infection.

It is a difficult question to settle whether cases might not be sent home in a shorter time, but there would then undoubtedly be increased risk of return cases, and the gain might be more than counterbalanced.

One death occurred in hospital from diphtheria.

In all the cases notified, the house was promptly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, and inquiries made as to means for isolation, possible source of infection, schools, milk supply, and inspection made for any sanitary defects. Instruction was given both verbally and by forms, notices were sent to schools and laundries affected, disinfectants were supplied, and after removal, or on the termination of a case, disinfection was thoroughly carried out by the Council's men, by fumigation with formaldehyde and stripping.

The bedding and clothing infected were disinfected by superheated steam, and books borrowed from the public libraries were thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde. Altogether 845 articles were thus disinfected, and in only a very few instances was any complaint made of damage. Where cases were isolated at home visits were made occasionally during their course to these and also neighbouring houses.

In addition to the notifications, I received occasionally information from the schools, and the school attendance officer (Mr. Simpson), with regard to cases of measles and whooping cough, and in the next table is shown the notifications received each month, and the prevalence of the various infectious diseases.

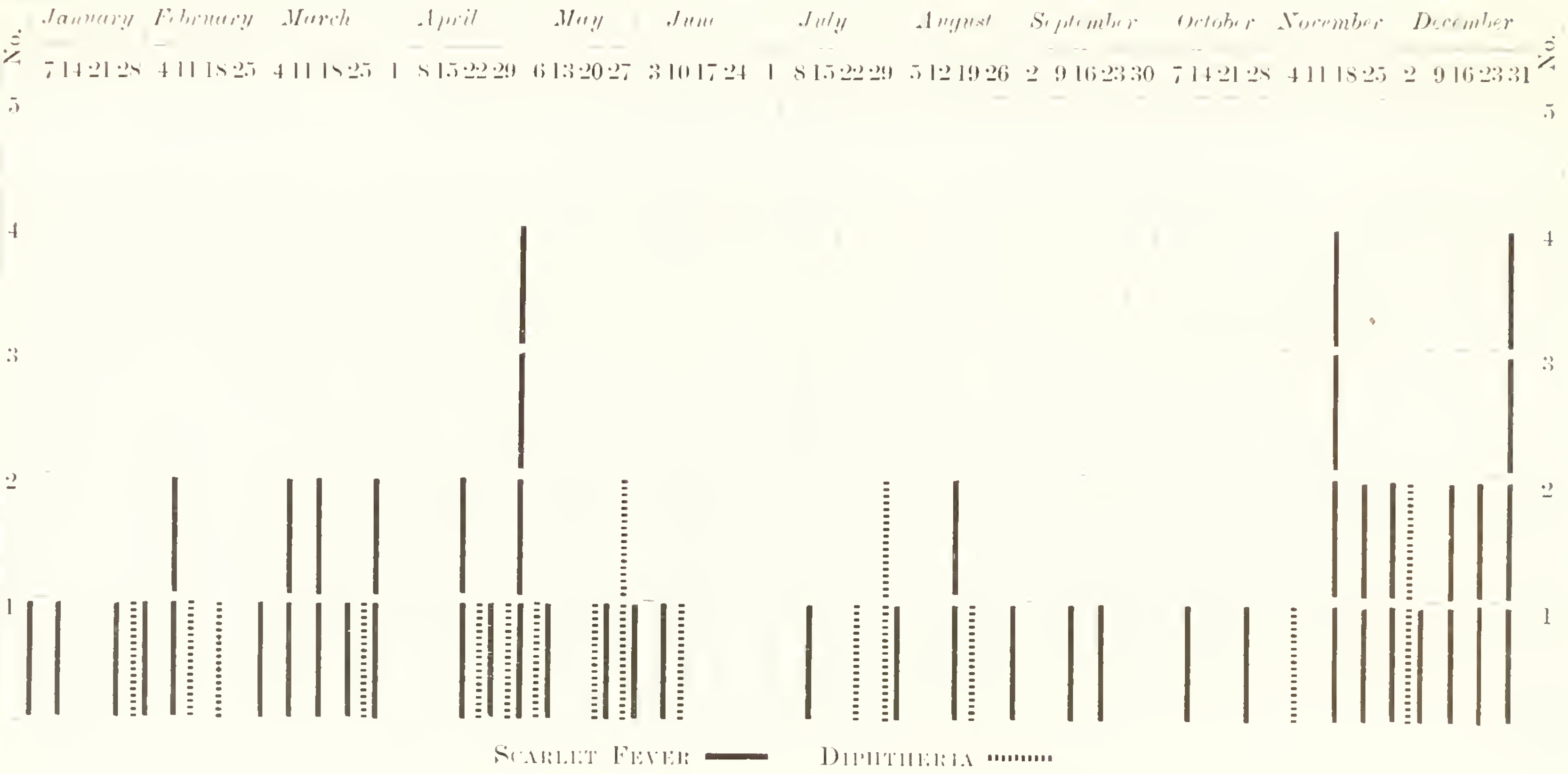
TABLE XIV.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified and communicated each month.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	4	3	7	3	6	2	1	3	3	2	6	11	51
Diphtheria	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	18
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Measles...........	...	...	...	..	few	few	few	...	...	...	...	...	few
Whooping Cough	..	...	few	mny	mny	few	few	...	...	few	...	...	mny
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	few	few	...	...	...	...	few
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	13

TABLE XV.

Number of Cases Notified per week of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria during 1905.



It will be seen from Table XIV. that only a few cases of measles occurred, that whooping cough was prevalent for several months, and that diphtheria and scarlet fever were the chief infectious diseases with which we had to deal. To illustrate the incidence of these two diseases more graphically I have included a chart, which shows the number of cases occurring each week.

No schools were required to be closed during the year.

Smallpox.—The district was exempt from any case of this disease during the year.

In January two persons were reported as having been in contact with a case. They were revaccinated and kept under observation for a time, and since that period the district has been entirely free.

Although the recent epidemic has not entirely passed away from some neighbouring districts, we may hope that with thorough vaccination of all children, and revaccination on its first appearance around us, we may have another long period of exemption.

It may be noted that in the past ten years we have been free from smallpox for eight years. There have only been nine cases, and no deaths.

By our recent agreement with Manchester we shall be able to cope with any outbreak, as we have hitherto done so successfully with the aid of Hyde.

Scarlet Fever.—During the year the district has never been free from this disease, and its prevalence was most marked at the beginning and end of the year, the largest number—eleven—being recorded in December. The cases were spread over the whole of the district almost equally; they were, as a rule, very mild, and no deaths were due to them. Owing to the mild type and the frequent absence of characteristic symptoms, it was in many cases difficult to detect it with certainty, and it is, no doubt, owing to some mild cases being absolutely unrecognised that it has continued to be so prevalent. In most of the cases notified no definite source of infection could be ascertained, and this fact necessarily makes futile most of our efforts to check it by isolation either in hospital or at home. Altogether, 51 cases in 42 houses were notified; in 35 houses there was one case, in five houses two, and in two houses three cases each. As was noted last year, the age incidence tends to rise, the younger children escaping it to a large extent: 16 cases were under 5 years, 23 between 5 and 10, 5 between 10 and 15, and 7 over 15 years; 19 cases were removed from 18 houses to Baguley Sanatorium a percentage of 37 of the cases notified, which is less than in the previous three years; the remainder of the cases, 32 in 21 houses, were isolated more or less efficiently at home.

The average duration of stay in hospital was 67 days, the average period of isolation at home 39 days. Only one fresh case occurred in any house after removal, nor were there any return cases after hospital isolation. In the 21 houses with home isolation 18 had only one case each; in three second cases appeared at intervals of 3, 7, and 12 days; in three a third case, 7, 7, and 20 days later; and in one a fourth case developed 12 days after the third. In some of these cases it is probable that the infection was caught from the same source or before the first case was recognised, but in others the prolonged interval indicates most probably some want of care in complete isolation, and infection at a later date from the case at home, as attendance at school is stopped and the usual visiting and commingling greatly limited.

In most of the houses where there were single cases there were no other children or susceptible individuals.

It is therefore obvious, in view of these facts, that removal, though somewhat expensive, is necessary where children are numerous and complete isolation impossible, if we are to attempt to limit the spread of this disease at all.

The difference in duration is somewhat difficult to account for; in hospital there are apparently more complications from various causes, and the desire to prevent any return cases, which prolong the stay; at home the cases frequently do better, and the urgent desire both of the patient and parents tends to curtail the period of isolation to a minimum.

The one may err on the side of caution, the other on the side of haste.

The table below shows the percentage of cases of scarlet fever removed to hospital during the past eight years:—

TABLE XVI.

Year.	Number Notified.	Number Removed to Hospital.	Percentage Removed.
1898	18	3	17
1899	27	13	48
1900	67	16	24
1901	101	28	28
1902	19	8	42
1903	26	13	50
1904	34	19	56
1905	51	19	37

Diphtheria.—This disease has been more prevalent than in any of the previous nine years, though it has not occurred in an epidemic form; the cases have occurred at intervals, the largest number notified in any one month being 4 in May, and since August the cases have been few. It has not been limited to any one locality but has been widely distributed. 18 cases were notified in 16 houses, single cases in 14 houses, second cases in 2 houses, each after an interval of three days. In 4 cases a bacteriological examination was made with affirmative result, in 14 no examination was made while at home, the medical man being satisfied with the clinical features.

In 4 suspicious cases of throat mischief examination was made with a negative result, and these were not notified. 14 cases were under 15 years of age, 4 over. 12 cases from 10 houses were removed to hospital; 3 deaths occurred, 1 in hospital, 2 in the district.

The average duration of stay in hospital of the cases, excluding one death after 10 days, was 63 days; this was due to prolonged complications in a few cases, and to the rule to retain them till absolutely free from any danger of infection.

The average duration of cases at home was 18 days. This, even for mild cases, is a short period, and it is doubtful whether at this time the throat can be absolutely free from the diphtheria bacilli; this can only be decided by taking a fresh swab for bacteriological examination, a step which is, in my opinion, highly desirable in the future.

In May the Council arranged to provide antitoxin and the use of a syringe free of charge for any case in the district. Since that date 13 applications for antitoxin have been made; in 8 cases the patients were afterwards notified; in 5 doubtful cases negative bacteriological reports were received, and these were not notified. 6 cases were removed to hospital afterwards. Of the fatal cases, 1 had antitoxin, 2 had not. Of the cases in hospital the average duration was, of 1 without antitoxin, 76 days; of 7 with, 55 days; and the duration of the more recent cases has been shorter. Although these figures are too few to base much on, yet they indicate a good result in the welfare of the cases and the diminished cost of the stay in hospital.

Enteric Fever.—The district was absolutely free from this disease during the year. This is the first record of such a satisfactory condition, though in the two previous years only one case was recorded.

Erysipelas.—Six cases were notified, and one death was due to it indirectly.

Puerperal Fever.—One case was notified. There were no deaths from it.

Under the Midwives Act 1902 six midwives have been registered as practising in the district, and certain regulations for their practice have been prescribed by the County Council, which supervises the working of the Act. Beyond supplying the County Council with information as to the attendance of a midwife in case of fever, the District Council so far has no concern or duty.

Measles.—A few cases appeared in May, June, and July, but never assumed the character of an epidemic, and since then we have been almost free. The cases were mild, and there were no deaths.

In all the cases reported a circular was supplied, giving instructions with regard to it by the Inspector, who visited the houses.

Whooping Cough. A large number of cases were reported to me from February to August, since which time it has been less prevalent. A revised circular, stating the dangers and necessary precautions against exposure, was sent to each house affected when reported, but owing to the age of the children many cases were not reported to the schools.

Six deaths were due to it and its complications, all of children under five years of age.

This year it accounts for practically half of our deaths from zymotic disease, and during the last four years it has caused 25 deaths, compared with a total of 39 from all other zymotic diseases. Owing to its long duration it is practically impossible to isolate completely many of the cases, but much more might be done by parents in this direction, and ought to be done.

Chicken Pox.—A few cases only were reported during the year.

Diarrhœa.—There was no epidemic of this disease, and comparatively few cases occurred; it was the cause of three deaths, all of children under one year of age. The usual handbills were issued, giving general instructions as to the means of prevention, and diarrhœa mixture was supplied at the Council Offices for urgent cases.

Epidemic Influenza.—The district was not affected to any extent by this, and only one death was ascribed to it.

Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, or **Cerebro-spinal Fever.**—Attention was called to the possibility of the occurrence of this disease by the Local Government Board, and copies of the circular were sent to the medical men in the district. Up to the present time no case has appeared.

Phthisis.—13 fresh cases were notified during the year; of these 4 terminated fatally, and in addition 10 other deaths were registered, some of which had been previously notified, making a total of 14.

The phthisis death-rate was ·85, which is lower than the average for the past 10 years of 1·07.

In 12 cases a bacteriological examination of the sputum was made; 11 gave affirmative, 1 a negative result. After notification, forms of instructions were left at the house, and advice given as to measures of prevention. After the termination of the case disinfection of the premises was carried out in most of the cases, and in some various articles of clothing and bedding were also disinfected To ensure this more completely arrangements have been made whereby we shall receive immediate notice of the registration of deaths from this cause.

It is satisfactory to note that a larger proportion of the cases were notified, and though voluntary notification is still far from complete, yet it is decidedly beneficial. Every care is taken to avoid alarm or give offence, and the wishes of the medical attendant considered and respected with regard to visits by the Inspector, and I trust that in the future we may look for further co-operation in our efforts to reduce the incidence of this disease. The improvement already made should be the chief encouragement for the future.

Much might be done in this and other directions by the visits of a lady Health Visitor, who could advise on this subject, on the care of infants, and on sanitary matters generally, and whose advice would receive more respect and attention than even that of a Sanitary Inspector or a Medical Officer of Health.

At the end of the year there was an increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever, and this disease still tends to be prevalent.

With this exception the health of the district may be considered very satisfactory.

SANITARY WORK OF THE YEAR.

This work has received constant and regular attention throughout the year, and the report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. E. Lord, affords full evidence of the systematic attention given to the various details of public health work.

The district has been regularly inspected, every nuisance has been attended to, and steps taken to secure its abatement. In all serious cases, and especially in those that required action by your Health Committee, I visited personally, and in certain cases made special reports. An arrangement has been made to co-ordinate more completely the work which comes partially under the Surveyor and partially under the Medical Officer of Health, with beneficial results.

There has been an increase in the number of nuisances dealt with, which has now reached the large total of 887. In only 47 cases was it necessary to serve legal notices, and proceedings in court were only required in one case to obtain an order for abatement ; in all the other cases it has been sufficient for the Inspector to call attention to the nuisance verbally or by preliminary notices, 158 of which were sent.

The number of complaints received, 105, is somewhat less than last year, but is equally varied. A large number related to the excessive accumulation of refuse in ashpits.

Certain features of the sanitary condition and work require detailed notice, and will be reviewed separately.

Water Supply.—This is supplied by the Manchester Corporation, and is both abundant and good. No complaints were received with reference to it during the year.

Streams.—The process of culverting these over goes on, and only short lengths are open in the district. In one pollution was caused by defects in drains ; this was remedied.

Privies, Ashpits, and Water Closets.—A large number of midden privies were reported to contain stagnant water, and to be in such a state as to constitute a nuisance. In all such cases I made a personal inspection, and in all but a few cases found it necessary to recommend conversion to water closets, and notice to that effect was ordered by the Health Committee.

In one case it was necessary to apply for a magistrates' order, which was granted ; 174 were converted to water closets, and 6 were abolished. In the previous two years 103 and 142 were converted or abolished, making a total in three years of 425.

Six waste water closets were converted to the ordinary form.

In a few cases water closets have been blocked up, but, on the whole, nuisance from misuse or carelessness has not been frequent.

Sewerage.—There have not been so many complaints of foul smells from the ventilating grids, owing to the cooler weather and the large amount of flushing that was done. Some experiments were carried out with solutions of caustic soda and of bleaching powder for flushing, but the results were not sufficiently beneficial to justify its general adoption.

In July, owing to a rainfall of exceptional severity, a serious amount of nuisance was unfortunately caused by the flooding of a number of cellars with a mixture of sewage and storm water.

The sewage is treated at the Withington Sewage Works.

A large number of drains and sewer branches were found to be defective, and 208 were altered or re laid.

Disposal of Refuse.—The whole of this has been consumed in the destructor, which has worked well without causing any serious nuisance, though some complaints were made of offensive smells, due probably to temporary disarrangement. The Sanitary Inspector was put in charge of it, and has continually supervised its working. House refuse has been removed by the Council's men regularly and systematically, and a large amount of trade refuse has also been destroyed for tradesmen.

Smoke Nuisance.—This has not been great from the large works or factories; 20 observations were made; one case exceeded the time limit of six minutes per hour, and was cautioned.

Complaints of offensive fumes from certain works were received, and the owners were cautioned.

There were a large number of cases of chimney firing, and in 28 cases fines were ordered to be paid.

Factories and Workshops.—There are 26 factories in the district, many of them small, with few hands. The sanitary conveniences are kept satisfactorily; in one case certain structural alterations were required.

The workshops number 35, and are small; they have been periodically inspected.

The number of outworkers reported was 14.

There are 28 bakehouses, only one underground; they have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

The following nuisances were found, and were abated after notice:—

	Insufficient Ventilation.	Want of Cleanliness.	Other Nuisances.
Bakehouses	— ...	37 ...	1
Workshops	4 ...	6 ...	1

Sale of Food and Drugs.—Action was taken by the Sanitary Inspector and the County Police. Altogether 49 samples were taken: milk 35, butter 13, whisky 1. One sample of milk was adulterated; the vendor was prosecuted and fined.

A list of the samples taken, showing their nature, the result of the analysis, and the action taken is given below.

One milk dealer was found selling milk from unlabelled cans and was warned.

It was resolved by the Committee that in all cases of adulteration the Act should be strictly enforced.

Inspection was made at intervals of various shops retailing meat, fruit, tripe, etc.

FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSIS 1905.

Number of Samples Purchased by County Police and Council's Inspector.

By Superintendent Keys.

Nature of Food.	Number of Samples.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
Milk	24	Genuine	
Milk	1	Adulterated	Fined 20s. and costs 12s. 6*d*.
Butter	13	Genuine	
Whisky ...	1	Genuine	
		By Inspector Lord.	
Skimmed Milk	1	Genuine	No address on can, vendor cautioned
Skimmed Milk	1	Genuine	
Milk	6	Genuine	
Milk	1	Genuine, but deficient in cream ...	Vendor cautioned
Milk	1	Genuine, but deficient in cream and containing sediment	Vendor cautioned
Total ...	49		

Slaughterhouses.—These, 3 in number, have been regularly inspected, and have been regularly limewashed and kept satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops.—There are now 7 cowsheds, as the number diminishes each year. These have been frequently inspected; they are kept fairly clean and ventilated; in two shippons the air space was increased by certain alterations and the ventilation improved. The chief difficulty is still that of securing grooming of the cattle and cleanliness of the milkers, and there exists a strong prejudice against the cooling of the milk which would greatly retard the development of bacteria and the souring of the milk.

There are 40 milkshops and dairies; they have been kept in a satisfactory condition, and the regulations observed.

Pigsties.—Our attention was particularly called to these by the Board of Agriculture, and, after inspection, 4 of these were partially reconstructed.

House Accommodation.—The supply at present exceeds the demand, and the number of empty houses is somewhat above the average. The condition of the houses is good, and none were ordered to be closed during the year. Overcrowding was reported in one case, and 4 dirty houses were ordered to be cleaned and limewashed. There has been a fair demand for lime and brushes from the offices.

Under 21 houses stagnant or running water was found, and notice given to remove or abate.

The Sanitary Inspector has had two pupils in the office, and in return for the instruction and advantages granted they have given great assistance in the work, and have materially helped him to get through the very large amount of work he has done in the year.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the consideration and support the Health Committee has uniformly given to all the proposals and actions recommended to secure and maintain the sanitary condition and health of the district.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
H. E. EDLIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
February 19th, 1906.

LEVENSHULME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my report on the sanitary work accomplished during the year ended 31st December 1905.

	1905	1904
Number of nuisances dealt with	887	675
,, legal notices served	47	79
,, complaints received	105	147
,, midden privies converted into water closets	174	133
,, houses disinfected after infectious diseases	73	59
,, ashpits emptied	5,349	6,672
,, ashbins emptied	109,514	86.024
,, loads of refuse taken to destructor	4.308	5.088
,, legal proceedings	1	5
,, gallons of water used for flushing sewers	364,400	147,200

I would point out to you the increase in the number of nuisances abated, and at the same time the decrease in the number of notices served. In one case alone was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings. The defendant had previously been before the Court for the same offence, and an order to abate the nuisance was granted.

Nuisances Abated during 1905.

Midden Privies Converted to Water Closets	171
,, ,, Abolished	6
Waste Water Closets Converted to Water Closets	6
Drains Repaired or Reconstructed	208
Blocked-up Drains and Water Closets	86
Defective Ashbins Repaired	36
,, Water Closets Repaired	23
,, Slopstone Pipes Repaired	39
,, Spouts and Gutters Repaired	30
,, Yard Surfaces Repaired	88
,, Ashplaces Repaired	23
Other General Repairs	22
Overcrowded or Dirty Houses	4
Stream Pollution by House Drains	7
Manure-pits Rebuilt or Repaired	7
Accumulations of Manure, Water, Filth, etc., Removed	18
Poultry Keeping	5
Other Nuisances under Public Health Act 1875	13
Closets Limewashed	12
Cowsheds and Slaughterhouses Limewashed	6
Cowshed Repaired and Ventilated	2
Pigsties Reconstructed	4
Stagnant Water under Houses	21
Workshops Limewashed	6
Bakehouses Limewashed	37
Workshops Ventilated	4
Houses Provided with Bins in lieu of Ashpits	176

During the greater portion of the year I have had assistance from candidates for the Sanitary Institutes' certificates. They have been very successful in their examinations, one having obtained the Meat Inspector's certificate as well as the Sanitary Engineers Institute's certificate. By their assistance a constant supervision has been maintained over the works in progress for the abatement of nuisances. The visits in these cases have been daily, and the work entailed on the department has been considerable.

Summary of Visits.

		1905.		1904.
No. of Visits to Work in Progress Abating Nuisances		475	...	496
,,	,, Bakehouses	121	...	96
,,	,, Workshops	101	...	47
,,	,, Complaints	353	...	238
,,	,, Farms, Dairies	73	...	28
,,	,, Cases of Infectious Diseases	248	...	238
,,	Other Premises Inspected, *i.e.*, Dwellings, Slaughterhouses, Meat Shops, Food and Drugs, Petroleum, &c.	2751	...	2272
,,	Owners Interviewed respecting Nuisances	165	...	178
,,	Occupiers ,, ,, ,,	311	...	132
,,	Drains Tested with Smoke Machine	365	...	232
,,	Occupiers Fined for Chimney Firing	28	...	29

Visits to Cases of Infectious Diseases.

	1905.		1904.
Scarlet Fever	92	...	58
Searching for Fever	22	...	0
Phthisis	22	...	9
Erysipelas	6	...	3
Diphtheria	49	...	17
Puerperal Fever	3	...	0
Measles	54	...	0
Rooms Disinfected	73	...	59
Articles of Bedding and Wearing Apparel Disinfected	845	...	471

During the year the limewashing of bakehouses, slaughterhouses, and cowsheds has been systematically carried out. The meat shops and farms have been regularly visited.

The premises where pig-keeping was carried on have been inspected, and four sties have been reconstructed. In one case pig-keeping was discontinued in lieu of reconstruction of the sties. Subsequent to the alterations at one farm swine fever occurred, however, and about 13 carcases had to be destroyed.

The sewers of the district are in some places very liable to become blocked up. Flushing has been carried out extensively during the year to overcome or obviate the nuisance, and for this purpose 364,400 gallons of water have been used.

Cleansing Department.

MONTH.	Ashbins Emptied.	Ashpits Emptied.	Loads of Refuse taken to Destructor.	Mortar Sold.	Clinker Sold.
				Tons.	Loads.
January	7,290	124	379	55	16
February	8,240	496	373	13	12
March	10,291	504	408	57	68
April	8,424	325	358	126	50
May	8,276	308	383	151	25
June	9,192	380	337	125	5
July	7,962	480	337	103	20
August	10,812	580	380	73	51
September	8,902	517	306	79	56
October	9,173	527	311	35	79
November	11,601	477	396	12	16
December	9,351	331	310	8	18
Whole Year	109,514	5,319	4,308	900	479

The number of houses provided with movable receptacles for domestic refuse at the end of 1905 was 2548, as against 2074 at the end of 1904; 176 were provided with ashbins, in lieu of existing ashpits under notice, etc., from this department. The ashpit staff, as well as the staff at the destructor works, has been decreased during the year, with a consequent reduction in the amount of refuse removed and destroyed. The destructor plant has maintained its efficiency; the whole of the domestic refuse has been destroyed as collected.

In addition to this, 506 loads of trade and shop refuse, consisting of fish and slaughterhouse offal, paper, vegetables, etc., have been destroyed. These have been delivered at our works by the tradesmen, and the district benefits by the destruction of the refuse before it becomes noxious.

It will be seen from the table given above that the demand for mortar, after reaching a maximum in May, has rapidly decreased to the end of the year. Inconvenience has been felt at the works by the fluctuations in disposal of clinkers, a regular average of forty loads being the output of our plant per month, while the demand fell as low as five loads in June. At such times the accumulation becomes so large as to seriously hamper the men under present arrangements. The works are now duly licensed by the Board of Agriculture for the destruction of the carcases of animals which have been suffering from contagious diseases.

Hackney Coach Department.

Hackney Carriage Licences issued	4
Tramcar Licences issued	42
Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licences issued	11
Tramcar Drivers' Licences issued	79
Conductors' Licences issued	79
Inspections of Carriages	71

A number of minor offences were discovered, and these were immediately remedied on my mentioning the matter to the owners of the cabs.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to you, gentlemen, for your kindness and courtesy towards me, and to the officials for their valuable assistance.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. ERNEST LORD,
Inspector of Nuisances.

Council Offices, Levenshulme,
February 1906.